Central Public Sector Enterprises. The salient features of NCMP in this regard are as follows:—

(i) The Government is committed to a strong and effective public sector whose social objectives are met by its commercial functioning. But for this, there is need for selectivity and a strategic focus. The Government is pledged to devolve full managerial and commercial autonomy to successful, profit-making companies operating in a competitive environment. Generally profit-making companies will not be privatized.

(ii) All privatizations will be considered on a transparent and consultative case-by-case basis. The Government will retain existing "navratna" companies in the public sector while these companies raise resources from the capital market. While every effort will be made to modernize and restructure sick public sector companies and revive sick industry, chronically loss-making companies will either be sold-off, or closed, after all workers have got their legitimate dues and compensation. The Government will induct private industry to turn around companies that have potential for revival.

(iii) The Government believes that privatization should increase competition, not decrease it. It will not support the emergence of any monopoly that only restricts competition. It also believes that there must be a direct link between privatization and social needs-like, for example, the use of privatization revenues for designated social sector schemes. Public sector companies and nationalized banks will be encouraged to enter the capital market to raise resources and offer new investment avenues to retail investors.

On 6th July, 2006, the Government decided to keep all disinvestment decisions and proposals on hold, pending further review, which is yet to be completed.

Sectors included in priority sector lending

†2145. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that priority sector have been identified in the country for the purpose of lending by the banks;

(b) if so, the names of the sectors included in priority sector in addition to Agriculture and Small Scale Industries;

(c) whether it is a fact that amount of NPA of Agriculture sector and Small Scale Industries sector was 15 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively upto fiscal 2006;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the percentage of this amount in other priority sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the priority sector broadly comprises agriculture, small scale industries and other priority sector i.e., small road and water transport operators, retail trade, small business, professional and self-employed persons, state sponsored organizations for SC/ST, education, housing, consumption loans, self help groups, food and agro-based processing sector, software industry, leasing and hire purchase, urban poor indebted to non-institutional lenders.

(c) to (e) The details of NPAs of Public and Private Sector Banks in Agriculture sector, small scale industries (SSI) sector and other priority sectors and its percentage to total NPA as on March 31, 2006 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Total
Agriculture	6203	515	6718 (13.65%)
Small Scale Industries	6917	808	7725 (15.7%)
Other Priority Sector	9253	962	10215 (20.76%)

(Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total NPAs)

Attracting FDI in the country

2146. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission in their draft of the Approach